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# THE ROANOKE TIMES.

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ROANOKE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1891.

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Loans will be made upon real estate unencumbered, based upon 50 to 75 per cent. of its appraised value, secured by deed, bond and transfer of stock, and up to unpaid shares, as hereinafter provided.

Cost of a Loan.—Illustration showing cost of a loan of \$1,000 if obtained ninety days from the date of certificate: First installment on ten shares, \$ 10.00 Monthly dues, 25¢ per month, or \$3.00, 45¢ 00 Monthly interest, 25¢ per month for \$1,000, 45¢ 00 Monthly premium or principal, 85¢ per month for \$1,000, 405 00

Total cost in 7 years, \$1,318 00

Amount borrowed, 1,000 00

Net cost of house, \$ 818 00

And to offset this (if used for building home) the borrower has had the rents for six years and nine months. It will be noticed that the total cost per month after the member borrows \$1,000, is only \$16. This is not as much as such a house would rent for in Roanoke. See J. S. GLOVES, the Live Real Estate Agent, 21 Campbell street, opposite postoffice.

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PAGES 2, 3, 4, 6 AND 8.

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The Roanoke Times.

State Democratic Committee. RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—[Special]—The Democratic State Executive Committee held a meeting at noon to-day at the residence of Mayor Ellyson, the chairman. Very encouraging reports were received from various sections of the State, and the political outlook for the next campaign is very bright. It was decided to have the State Central Committee called during the latter part of August or early in September. A committee was appointed, consisting of Chairman Ellyson, Senator Barbour and Thomas Martin, to report at the next meeting on the advisability of organizing campaign clubs in the various parts of the State.

Old papers for sale at The Times office, 10 cents a hundred.

## TOO HANDY WITH HIS PENCIL.

B. Z. Shumate Arrested on a Serious Charge.

He Wrote Insulting Language on the Back of a Letter and Put It in the Mail, for Which Offense He is in the Clutches of Uncle Sam—Given a Hearing Before Commissioner Rhodes, and Bound Over to the United States Circuit Court in the Sum of \$2,000.

United States Marshal Mills arrested B. Z. Shumate, 502 Salem avenue, yesterday, on a United States warrant charging him with writing improper language on the back of an envelope and sending it through the mails. Shumate was lodged in jail, and was given a hearing at 6 o'clock yesterday evening by Commissioner George T. Rhodes at the mayor's office.

The facts in the case seem to be as follows: Shumate keeps a boarding house at 502 Salem avenue, and the complainant in the case, W. J. Ford, boarded with him until a few weeks ago. After Ford left, about the 15th of June, he received a letter through Jacob Nabe, the letter carrier, bearing the following writing in pencil marks at the lower left hand corner: "He don't board here now. I don't keep no man who isn't pay his board."

Mr. Ford was satisfied that the letter had been delivered to Shumate's, his former boarding house, and that Shumate did the writing and put it back in the office or mailing box. He endeavored to get a personal explanation from Shumate, but failed. He then saw Commissioner Rhodes and secured a warrant for his arrest.

When the trial took place yesterday evening Shumate was represented by Capt. Geo. M. Gish and Ford by Thomas Wood. Shumate pleaded not guilty, and the examination of witnesses began.

Mr. Richardson, one of the mail carriers, said he delivered the letter addressed to Mr. Ford, at Shumate's house, 502 Salem avenue, on or about June 15. There was no writing on it other than the address. He was sure it was the same letter.

Jacob Nabe, another carrier, found the letter in the general delivery mails and placed among the mail which had to be delivered in the southeastern portion of the city. He knew where Ford lived, and paid particular attention to the writing.

Mr. O'Rourke, a boarder at Shumate's, said he heard the latter say a letter had come there addressed to Ford, and that he had written such language on it. He did not know whether Ford paid his board or not, but had heard Shumate intimate that he did not. He did not see the letter, but only heard Shumate use the language about writing on it, and repeated the words, which to his best knowledge and belief were the same.

Mr. Ford said the writing was on the envelope when it came to him. It had been delivered during his absence, and his wife and children had seen the writing. It made him feel very bad.

Mr. Ford then produced four or five checks with which he had paid his board, and which were endorsed by Shumate. The writing on the checks bore a striking similarity to that on the letter. In fact it did not take the eye of an expert to see that it was the same. This was why he first suspected Shumate, and this led him to get out a warrant for his arrest.

This closed the testimony. Shumate had no witnesses in his behalf, and did not testify for himself. He held a short consultation with his lawyer, who at once began to argue the case.

Captain Gish said that it might be possible that some one else had written on the letter. It had passed through a great many hands, and it was hard to tell but that some enemy had done it for spite work. He maintained that there was a doubt as to the guilt of his client, and asked that the benefit of it be given and the prisoner discharged.

Mr. Wood followed in a short argument, in which he dwelt on the seriousness of such offenses, and the great amount of damage they sometimes do. He asked that Shumate be placed under a suitable bond for his appearance before the United States Court.

Commissioner Rhodes reviewed the testimony and said there was no doubt in his mind but that Shumate was responsible for the writing. He sent him on to the United States Court, which meets at Lynchburg in September, and placed his bond at \$2,000.

There was an effort made to get the amount reduced. Even the prosecution thought it was too high, but Commissioner Rhodes said he had made up his mind and it was no use to talk further about it. The penalty for such offenses was a fine of \$5,000 and five years in the penitentiary.

It is the prevailing opinion that Shumate did not know the enormity of the crime. He is not a bad looking man, and seems very much cast down in his dangerous position. Captain Gish succeeded in securing bail for him last night.

After Treasures in Mexico. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—A letter has been received by a government official here stating that a Captain Annett, at Norfolk, Va., is collecting a crew to man a vessel now being armed and fitted out on Long Island Sound, to proceed to Mexican waters to "hunt for treasures." The nature of the treasure is not stated, but from the letter it is thought that the expedition is for filibustering purposes. The writer calls attention to the expedition, and asks if it will be lawful, as he wishes to join it if so. No reply has been sent to the inquiry.

THE TIMES is the leading paper of the mineral belt of the two Virginias. If you want to keep posted on the development of this section you cannot afford to be without it.

## THE ITATA RESEIZED.

The Marshal Just in Time to Save Another Chase.

SANTIAGO, Cal., July 9.—[Special]—The penalty of \$500, which the Treasury Department has demanded of the steamer Itata for leaving port without clearance papers, has not been paid yet, but will probably be paid soon. Marshal Gard resealed the Itata yesterday, and placed an officer in charge. This act was necessary in connection with libel proceedings commenced by district attorney.

It is understood here that attorneys had advised Captain Mauzen and Tejada to pay the fine and get their vessel released from the custody of the custom officers and before Marshal Gard could resealed the Itata, to get out of Santiago harbor as quick as steam could carry her.

Upon receiving this advice it is reported that Mauzen returned from Los Angeles, and telegraphed to Tejada, who returned at noon yesterday. In the meantime Mauzen and the other officers of the Itata had returned to the vessel. None of the crew have been allowed ashore. At 10:30 in the morning, however, Marshal Gard and deputy stepped aboard the Itata and seized the vessel for violations of the neutrality laws, and carrying off United States officers.

Mauzen is said to have been crestfallen upon the appearance of the marshal, and awaited Tejada, who hastened to the ship immediately upon the arrival of the train and held a consultation with Mauzen. No further steps were taken in regard to leaving the harbor. Had the Itata got away before the seizure much delay would have resulted before the Charleston could get under way to chase her again, and, by that time the Itata could have escaped.

## THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The South Atlantic Railroad Case Argued and Submitted.

WYTHEVILLE, July 9.—[Special]—In the court of appeals to-day the following opinions were rendered:

Richmond and Danville Railroad Company vs. George, writ of error from Franklin county; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Lewis.

Jones vs. Richmond, writ of error from Smyth county; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Lacy.

Boon vs. Simmons, appeal from Roanoke county; decree affirmed. Opinion by Judge Fannin.

Harkrader vs. Bonham, appeal from Smyth county; decree affirmed. Opinion by Judge Hinton.

Grayson vs. Buchanan, writ of error from Smyth county; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Lewis.

Hubble vs. Cole, writ of error from Smyth county; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Lacy.

Norfolk and Western Railroad Company vs. Gilman's estate, writ of error from Smyth county; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Lacy.

The case of Jones, Wilder and others vs. Judge Kelly was submitted. This is the case commonly known as the case of Bally vs. the South Atlantic Railroad Company, in which the plaintiffs are asking the court for a mandamus to compel Judge Kelly, of the sixteenth circuit, to enforce an injunction, which they allege was granted them by one of the judges of the court of appeals.

The case is interesting, not only for the legal questions and large amount in values involved, but also for the imposing array of legal counsel employed. Those appearing in the argument before the court were Judge Randall M. Brown and Col. W. W. Gordon for the plaintiffs and ex-Attorney General Rufus A. Ayers and Judge Wm. J. Robertson, of Charlottesville.

Stuart, Buchanan & Co. vs. Hurt, receiver, was argued and submitted. Baker and others vs. the Virginia Coal and Iron Company; Holston and Plaster Company vs. Campbell, trustee, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company vs. Roanoke, were continued.

## Secretary Foster Takes a Hand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—[Special]—Secretary Foster this afternoon instructed Messrs. Brown and Faunce, the experts appointed to examine the Keystone and Spring Garden National Banks in Philadelphia, to make a complete and exhaustive examination of those banks. They are instructed to submit partial reports every Saturday showing the progress made and results attained, and at the conclusion of their work, they are directed to make a complete report.

## Fred Douglass May Resign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—[Special]—Minister Fred Douglass, who recently returned from Hayti, was at the State Department to-day, but refused to discuss Haytian affairs. His business, he said, was with Mr. Foster, but he declined to state what it was beyond the fact that it was very important. Minister Douglass would say nothing about his return to Hayti, but it is stated here on excellent authority that he will resign his position as minister to that country.

## The Lamington Run Into.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—[Special]—While the British steamship Lamington was lying off Lambert's Point this morning an unknown vessel ran into her. Her bow was badly stove in by the shock. The captain noted protest with British Vice-Consul Myers, and a board of survey was sent to the distressed steamship. The Lamington was loaded with coal and bound from New York to Aspinwall.

## Injured in a Gale.

NORFOLK, July 9.—[Special]—The schooner Lena Willing, Capt. Lewis, from Newberne, N. C., to Washington with a load of lumber, had her rudder head twisted off during a heavy northeast gale on the 4th instant when off Full Creek, Pamlico sound.

## DEATH WAS INSTANTANEOUS.

Dr. Daniels Talks About the Electrocutations.

The Current Turned on Slocum While He Was Praying—His Prayer Cut Short After the Articulation of a Letter. The Physicians Deny the Reports of the Newspapers Concerning the Burning of the Bodies—Not Much Doubt Left as to the Success of the Executions.

NEW YORK, July 9.—[Special]—The Herald this morning publishes the result of a second autopsy held by Drs. Culver, Rodenstein and Mook on the body of Harris A. Smiler, one of the four men electrocuted at Sing Sing Tuesday.

To the unprofessional mind, the Herald says, the condition of the body was horrifying, and on slight examination it seemed as if the man had died from roasting. The blackened eyes stripped of their skin, flaccid and parboiled, and the mysterious scars on nose and chin, were all suggestive of a horrible torture; but when the visible marks were more closely examined it was easy to see that they were merely superficial, for they did not extend beyond the outer skin. In describing the body as it lay in Undertaker Hulberg's establishment, the Herald reporter says:

"The features were composed but painfully discolored. The shaven head and the unshaven chin helped to make the head repellent. The low crowned skull and retreating forehead looked like those of a negro, and the discolored places about the eyes added to the sinister and forbidding aspect of the face. In seeking a place where the skull was thin for the placing of the head electrode the executioners had clasped it across the eyes. The fierce white hot current which set a bucket of water boiling had stripped the skin in a horrible way, leaving the raw red surface of the cutis exposed to view.

"At the edges strip of the epidermis, the outer skin, were curled up and dried like parchment, and easily came off when touched by the finger. A piece of skin had come off from the bridge of the nose, and there was a small scar on the chin.

"When the right leg was bared another painful sight was disclosed. The lower electrode, a concave pad of brass six inches by three, or thereabouts, had been strapped on just below the right knee. Its mark was there, for the skin beneath had been stripped away, and a raw-looking place had run up the under side of the leg past the knee joint. This latter was as mysterious as the marks on the chin and nose."

## DR. DANIELS ON THE ELECTROCUTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—[Special]—Dr. Daniels, who was one of the witnesses at the Sing Sing electrocution, was interviewed this morning. Dr. Daniels said he was in honor bound not to say anything concerning what happened in the death chamber, but there were some things he could conscientiously tell. He said in the first place all the newspaper stories about the awful roasting the men got are very much exaggerated. In fact they are untrue. There was no roasting, no burning, no horrible smell and no smoke. It was in fact just the smoothest and quickest death imaginable. No jarring or struggling, no switching or anything of the kind. The men simply sat down and the current was turned on and they were dead.

"Let me illustrate just how quickly the men died. I wanted to see to be convinced myself absolutely that death was instantaneous, though really my mind did not require such proof. A man received the current while he was talking. I wanted to see whether he would stop, whether in the middle of a syllable of a word, or sentence, or whether he would stop instantly, or speak after the current had reached him. One man, I will not tell you, received the shock over and looking him in the face. He started a word. It was the word 'the.' He had just articulated the first letter, when the button was pressed. Nothing but the sound of the first letter passed his lips. It died away and without any manifestation. The lips made no movement. There was not the slightest change of the facial expression. It was as if all the faculties were paralyzed into death in an instant and therefore without pain.

"Absolutely I am as certain as of anything in the world," continuing, the doctor said, "that such statements as were published about roasting were absurd. No sound, not the slightest, escaped from any of the men when the button was pressed or afterwards. One of the men died with a smile on his face. It remained unchanged, and he was smiling in death when I left Sing Sing prison. There was no perceptible odor in the room."

"Was there any relaxation of the muscles of the chest, as in Kemmler's case?" "None at all. In one case there was a movement so faint as to be hardly perceptible, but that was probably caused by a slight variation in the current. In no other case was there a perceptible tremor of muscle."

"Was there any expulsion of air from between the lips, as in Kemmler's case?" "None whatever. I was close to each man and should there have been any such demonstration I should have known it. No, there was absolutely nothing. Death was certain on the first contact and absolutely painless. The electrocutions were successful in almost every particular."

"Why were two contacts necessary?" "Merely precautionary. The men were dead, but in experimental stages it is always good to be certain."

Dr. Daniels was shown the United Press despatch from New York this morning stating that Smiler's body presented a terrible sight, and that the leg was burned and the face scarred. Dr. Daniels said that in this case water from the sponges trickled over the skin,

carrying the current to beyond where the electrodes were applied, and that this was the cause of such appearances.

Concluding Dr. Daniels said that the execution by electricity as exemplified on Tuesday, was in the neatest, quietest manner possible. It robbed death of its agony and of all fearfulness, although no manner of death can do away with the inherent fear of death which most men have. "I don't like that part of the law which provides for secrecy, and I believe it will be eventually repealed."

Dr. Daniels brought home with him part of the kidney, liver, and blood of the men, which he will analyze and carry out some experiments which may substantiate conclusions reached in the Kemmler case.

Dr. A. P. Southwick, another of the witnesses was also interviewed. He corroborated Dr. Daniels' statements in particular, and said that the stories about Smiler's face being burned in several places were downright lies. Dr. Southwick said Slocum and Wood were praying when the current was turned on Slocum was saying "Lord have mercy on my soul." When he received the shock he had just said the word "my" and started to say "soul." The sibilant sound of the "s" was made but the word "soul" was never uttered. That was a satisfying test that death was instantaneous. No one could ask for better evidence.

## INSURGENTS ON THEIR LAST LEGS.

Additional to Balmaceda's Navy That Will Probably Soon End the War.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—[Special]—The following dispatch was received at the Chilean legation here to-day from the Chilean legation in Paris: The French court decreed to-day that the two cruisers of the Chilean government, "President Geazurizand" and "President Pinto," were released from the sequestration in which they have been held and condemned, the agents of the insurgents to pay the costs. These powerful cruisers will leave immediately to join the navy of the Chilean government. The ironclad Arturo Prat, which is one of the most powerful vessels in the world, will be finished in a short time and will leave for the Chilean government.

The Chilean minister is of the opinion that with the aid of these vessels, in addition to those now in the Chilean services, the insurgents will be brought to submission within a short time. He places no credence in the dispatch received by the insurgent representatives last night from Iquique to the effect that Balmaceda's army was defeated by the insurgent troops, but thinks the report is part of a scheme of the insurgent party to influence the French court in deciding the case of the Chilean vessels held in sequestration by the French government.

## Demolished in a Storm.

NORFOLK, July 9.—[Special]—During Wednesday evening's terrific thunder and lightning storm which swept this section of the Atlantic coast, the immense caisson which was built at Atlantic City, for the Government, was dashed to pieces. The caisson was 50 feet in diameter and cost many thousands of dollars and was to be used for the diamond shoal light. The caisson was launched some time ago and towed to Hatteras. It was being sunk when the storm came up, which utterly demolished the entire structure.

## Portsmouth Without a Treasurer.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—[Special]—The city of Portsmouth is without a treasurer. Consequently the city employees could not be paid off yesterday, and cannot be until some one qualifies. Joe Hutton has been appointed and gave bond to the State, which has been accepted, but the bond to the city, which will be furnished through a fidelity company, has not arrived, and all who have claims against the city will have to wait until the bond comes and is accepted.

## The Cyclone in Sussex.

WAVELEY, Va., July 9.—[Special]—A cyclone visited Sussex county yesterday afternoon and did considerable damage near Lumberton. The residence and outbuildings of G. J. Burt were entirely destroyed, a portion of the residence being blown 300 yards. Mr. Burt and family escaped serious injury. Two thirds of the green crop in that vicinity was torn up and trees and fences were destroyed by the wind. Mr. Burt's loss will exceed \$1,500.

## Arrested for Criminal Assault.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 9.—[Special]—John Davis Harris, aged 17, was arrested to-night charged with criminal assault on Fannie Carter, aged 7, and Mamie Freeman, aged 9. The assault is said to have been committed July 3 at the house of Harriet Freeman, mother of Mamie, and that Ellen Avery, aged 12, kept watch at the door while the deed was done.

## A Mother Dies for Her Child.

OLNEY, Ill., July 9.—[Special]—Mrs. Rebecca Raymond and her little four-year-old son were struck and killed by a passenger train on the Ohio and Mississippi road near here this morning. Mrs. Raymond was picking berries and her child was stretched on the track. The mother tried to rescue the lad, but both were run over and killed.

## TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Lock Works were burned yesterday. Loss \$32,000, insurance \$15,000.

The census office yesterday gave out the tobacco statistics of Louisiana. The total number of planters in the State during the census year was 120; the total area devoted to tobacco, 169 acres; the total product, 46,843 pounds, and the value of the crop to the producer, estimated on a basis of actual sales, \$11,797.

Grand Sire Busbee continues to improve. San Antonio, Tex., had the hottest day yesterday for four years, the mercury reaching 106 degrees in the shade.

## ENGLAND'S IMPERIAL GUEST.

The Kaiser Displays His Superior Horsemanship.

Complimented by the Throgs Who Gathered Along His Pathway to see His Riding—He Receives the Representatives of the Various German Societies in London and Responds to an Address Urging Him to Use His Influence Against the Slave Trade.

LONDON, July 9.—[Special]—After breakfast at Buckingham palace this morning the emperor, accompanied by a few members of his personal suite and some of the gentlemen of his English guard of honor, mounted horse and proceeded to Hyde Park, where the imperial visitor and his companions enjoyed the pleasure of a mile and a half canter along historic Rotten Row. The pedestrian path and its numerous benches furnished standing and sitting room for a large number of persons who had received an inkling of the proposed imperial ride.

The Kaiser rode a spirited animal, the management of which afforded him an opportunity of exhibiting his superior horsemanship.

Compliments were heard on all sides as the Emperor, with graceful force, steadily held the restive horse just a neck ahead of the foremost animal of his suite, and at the same time acknowledged with courteous inclination of the head the respectful salutations of the onlookers. The ride was evidently keenly relished by the Emperor and his followers.

Later in the day the Kaiser granted audience to deputations from the various German, social and benevolent societies of London. In each instance formal addresses were made by the chairman of the visiting societies, to all of which the Kaiser made brief responses.

When the formalities had been disposed of both the Kaiser and Kaiserin conversed with the members of the deputations, as a special reception was accorded a number of officers of the German reserve army who are now in London and who appeared in the full dress uniforms of their military rank. To each of the officers the Kaiser spoke a word of friendly greeting.

The German warriors were followed by a deputation from the anti-slavery society, the chairman of which read an address to Kaiser William, in which the monarch was urged to use his powerful influence in bringing about the suppression of an infamous traffic in human flesh and blood. In response to the address the Kaiser evinced a thorough knowledge of the subject matter. He referred in energetic terms to the inhumanity of the African slave trade and the suffering of their unhappy victims. The Emperor, however, declared that he doubted the correctness of Livingstone's statement that for every slave who arrived alive at the coast ten died on the journey thither from the interior of Kraats.

There also waited upon the emperor and empress a deputation from Fishmonger's hall who presented an address on behalf of their ancient guild. The Kaiser cordially thanked the Fishmongers for their courteous and kindly address and then spent a few moments in conversation with the gentlemen of the delegation, among whom was the Prince of Wales, a member of the society, and who as a special mark of respect to the Kaiser had accompanied them on their visit to Buckingham.

## PARNELLITES DISCOURAGED.

DUBLIN, July 9.—[Special]—The Parnellite press is very much dejected over the result of the parliamentary election in Carlow. The Freeman's Journal declares that there is no more chance for Ireland obtaining home rule than there is of her getting the moon. The paper adds the electors have abandoned their independence for the British parliamentary party.

The Dublin Express, Conservative, says that the English will learn from Carlow that the Irish tenant farmer when not actuated by insane land hunger, is a puppet in the hands of the Roman Catholic priests and unfit to be an elector.

The National Press, McCarthyite, says the Carlow men dealt the death blow to the faction of Parnell from which there is no longer any peril.

## A Suspended Bank Resumes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—[Special]—The Bank of Commerce of Sheffield, Ala., which has been embarrassed for the past two days, has provided to meet all its obligations in cash as called for and resumed business this morning as usual. The bank was, and is now, perfectly solvent, but for lack of currency to meet the rush that was expected to result from the failure of Moses Brothers, bankers of Montgomery, on Monday, it was decided to temporarily suspend until the currency could be shipped back with which to meet all the demands. This has been done.

## Hoodshed in Logan County, W. Va.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., July 9.—[Special]—The war between the Cline and Deskins clans in Logan county, W. Va., is still raging; all the parties are armed with Winchester and are firing at each other across Tag river. Three men have been killed during the past week.

## Revolution in Argentine Republic.

LONDON, July 9.—[Special]—Dispatches from Buenos Ayres say that fresh revolutionary disturbances have occurred in various parts of Argentine Republic. The government is actively exerting itself to suppress the revolt in the provinces of Cordoba, Catamarca and Entrerios.

## The Weather.

Forecast: For Virginia, fair till Saturday night, warmer with variable winds.